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ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 3, 1858.

The Union announces the "approaching victory" of the Administration in the Kansas matter, and takes care, in anticipation of this triumph, to give a most decided warning to those Democrats who have not stood up to the President and the Administration on the present occasion. It says:—

"We are not told in the fable that the viper which sought to sting the bosom which had warmed it into life was the same which bit the file in impenetrable rage while undergoing capital punishment for its crime; but if analogies conduct to just conclusions we are warranted in believing it to have been the identical venomous and impotent reptile, from the fate and conduct which have attended the crime of those apostate politicians who have recently deserted and sought to betray the democratic cause."

This seems to be "drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard," as far as Messrs. Wise, Douglas, Walker, &c. are concerned.

In his speech in the House of Representatives, on the Kansas question, Mr. Millson of Va., said:—The Kansas Nebraska bill was a new compromise to supplant an old compromise. It was the Missouri compromise superseded by the Nebraska compromise; and the new was even more discreditable to the old. How long it will be before this will, in its turn, be superseded by some more modern contrivance for making every body support what nobody is in favor of, of course he could not tell." Mr. Millson is a good Democrat, and nobody has moved yet to drive him out of the party.

In the letter of Ex-President Fillmore, in reply to the invitation to attend at Richmond, on the 22d of February last, he wrote as follows:—

"At a time like this, I should rejoice to meet my countrymen from all parts of this wide-spread Republic, at the Monument of Washington, reared by his own native State, and there, upon that sacred altar, as children of our revolutionary sires, pledge for ourselves, 'our lives and our sacred honors,' to maintain this government, and to 'draw no impetuous hand from the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'"

We have read with great interest and pleasure a Pastoral Letter on Schools and Teachers, by Bishop Meade, of this State. It discusses the subject of Education in connection with the moral training of youth, and the inculcation of Christian principles. Its sound advice and excellent suggestions will we hope not go unheeded, or fail in making a proper impression. There are many topics considered—such, for instance, as duelling—which the general reader will find treated in a manner well calculated to ensure attention.

The Union has a letter from California which says that the Legislature of that State (one branch) has defeated a resolution to support Douglas on the Kansas question—and that it will meet the same fate in the other. It also, says California is "sound" for the immediate admission of Kansas.—Col. B. F. Washington has written a letter defending and sustaining the President.

The Devotional Meetings in New York are attracting increased attention. A circular has been issued by a committee, inviting all business men who may visit New York to attend the Union Prayer Meetings at the John Street Methodist Church. Prayer meetings are held daily in different parts of the city, and many attend.

The Senate, by a vote of 32 to 20 having determined to take up the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton constitution, the debate on the subject has been resumed. Mr. Green spoke at length, on Monday, in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Collamer, in opposition.

The Richmond South has a strong article on "the neglect of the public interests by the present Legislature of Virginia"—in which it severely censures that body, for assumed errors of commission and omission.

The reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England from eight down to three per cent. is considered one of the unaccountable incidents in financial affairs.

The State agent of Iowa is inviting proposals for a loan of \$200,000, to that State, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and at not less than par.

The news of the melancholy death of Mr. H. A. Washington, late professor of History in William and Mary College, is received everywhere with much regret.

Gen. J. P. Henderson, new senator from Texas, the successor of the late Gen. Rusk, appeared in the Senate on Monday morning, and took the usual oath of office.

A bill has been reported in the State Senate, by Mr. Thomas, in relation to Savings Institutions.

The proceeds of the Lectures delivered in Richmond, by Mr. Everett in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, amounted to \$2,000.

The San Francisco Globe is authorized to say that Gov. Weller "stands by the administration" on the Kansas question.

The news from Havana shows that the slave trade is carried on in spite of all the guards interposed to prevent it.

The Old Fellows throughout South Carolina are about contributing to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, when the bill reducing the compensation of the clerks, messengers and laborers of the House of Representatives, was under consideration, "Mr. Haskin, of New York, offered an amendment repealing the act fixing the annual compensation of members of Congress, and providing that the pay shall hereafter be \$8 per day. He was opposed to reducing the pay of the honorable employees of the House, while the paid agents of Government who were employed in manufacturing public opinion in favor of a gigantic swindle were to have their salaries raised.—Mr. Smith, of Virginia, advocated the bill, and deprecated the efforts made to kill it by lagging in matters which had really no connection with the subject."

Numerous applications have been made to the California legislature for the change of the names of individuals. In approving one of these bills, Gov. Weller indulged in the following *argument ad hominem*:—"The executive, I am sure, can spend his time much more profitably than in examining bills passed to gratify the taste or fancy of men and women in regard to names. As the males in this State far exceed in number the females, it is hoped that this portion of our population will not find it necessary to resort to the legislature or to the courts in order to change their names."

Mr. Matteson was before the Tariff Investigating Committee on Saturday. He denies positively the statements made by Mr. Stone about the twenty-five thousand dollars to be used among the members in passing the Tariff bill. He says he never thought of such a thing. He says, he told Stone that it would require considerable money—don't remember the amount—for outside purposes; but never that it should be used among members. He also denies having received one dollar, and does not know that a dollar was used in any manner.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"Since there is no hope of the continuance of Kansas as a slave State, what has the South to gain, or what has the North to lose, by refusing to receive a Constitution which recognizes slavery there. The practical object of the North will be accomplished, if the institution is eradicated there, no matter how. And all that the South can expect is enforced and guaranteed by the re-affirmation of the right of the people of the territories to accept slavery or reject it."

England, in addition to her Spoy troubles in India, is also puzzled as to the disposition to be made of the African Kaffirs, who, though subdued in the field, are yet active throughout the country, as guerrillas and plunderers. In the latter part of December the steamer Celt arrived at Table Bay from Algoa Bay, with one hundred and forty Kaffir prisoners, among whom were the three notorious chiefs: Macomo, Vadana and Qesha, who were all in chains.

On Friday morning of last week, Samuel Anderson, a resident physician of Bristol Tenn., was arrested at Wytheville, Va., on a telegraphic dispatch from the postmaster at Abingdon, charging him with having robbed the U. S. mail of a letter containing a check for \$300, with which he was endeavoring to escape. The accused has heretofore sustained an unsullied character, and found bail to appear on the 4th of March for examination.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in Arkansas and Texas on account of the withdrawal of the troops from the western frontiers of those States. The Fort Smith Times remarks:—"The whole line west of Arkansas and Texas is to be left unprotected. The forts are all to be vacated, at a distance of one thousand miles of the frontier of these two States, with the largest Indian population on their borders in the United States, is left entirely defenseless."

Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, U. S. navy, returned to New York from Honduras in the *Mess Taylor*. Lieutenant Jeffers has been occupied as agent of the Honduras Inter-oceanic railway since the place was left vacant by the demise of G. G. Glendon. He has made a careful and accurate survey of that part of the great Bay of Fonseca bordering on Honduras with the view of ascertaining the best points for the Pacific terminus of the road, and with the most satisfactory results.

The condition of affairs in Mexico is still disturbed. The downfall of Comonfort has only produced a momentary pause, and a ready opposition has been manifested in various quarters to the government of Juarez. The next arrival will probably bring accounts of additional troubles and fresh pretexts for intervention. Mexico presents the strongest temptations to the bold, the unscrupulous and the ambitious among her neighbors.

The Belfast papers contradict the story that Captain Dugan, of the barque *Adriatic*, was taken by a French war steamer and carried back to Marseilles in irons. By the last arrival letters were received by his friends, announcing that he had completely eluded the search of the steamer sent after him, and had reached Spezia, where he had taken in provisions, and was on the eve of sailing for New York.

In answer to the invitation of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, over three thousand citizens of the city of New York have signed a call for a public meeting, to be held in Tammany Hall on Thursday next, the 4th of March, for the purpose of sustaining the policy of the National Executive with regard to Kansas, "expressing their concurrence with him, and strengthening his hands."

By the latest dates from Kingston, Jamaica, February 20, we learn that the labor supply question engaged the attention of all parties. While the importation of African slaves, according to the French plan, was denounced, it was acknowledged that the plan of *Collier* emigration from India did not promise any decided relief, and the hopes of the arrival of convict Sepoys, was fast diminishing.

The Boston Transcript cites various cases of recent fires caused at night by overheated furnaces. The warnings cannot be too strongly impressed upon householders. It is estimated that seven-eighths of the fires in the city of New York are traceable to the neglect or imperfection of the furnaces erected in private dwellings.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"The old dry goods firm of Wm. G. Lane & Co., which partially suspended during the panic of last fall, have resumed payment in full with about a million surplus capital. A little consideration would have prevented the suspension."

A Buffalo paper says that the leading republicans of Utica, N. Y., are signing a letter asking Mr. Matteson to resign his seat in the House of Representatives.

From Utah.  
The Mormon Legislature met at Salt Lake City, on December 14th. The Council organized by the choice of Hober C. Kimball as President, and the House of Representatives elected John Taylor Speaker. On the 15th, Brigham Young sent in a message.—After alluding to the condition of the Territory as regards agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, education, the policy pursued towards the Indians and the mail contract, he discusses the difficulties of the Saints with the Gentiles. Having received no official notification of the intention of the government to supersede him in the gubernatorial office, nor of the dispatch of troops to Utah, Young affects to regard the army at Fort Bridger and the civil authorities there as an organized mob, against which he has already proclaimed a proclamation to disperse. This proclamation the army (or "mob" as he calls it) refused to obey. He then adds:—

"Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest that you take such measures as your enlightened judgment may dictate, to insure public tranquility, and to protect, preserve and perpetuate inviolate those inalienable constitutional rights which have descended to us as a rich legacy from our forefathers."

The Legislature thereupon passed resolutions expressing their entire confidence in Brigham Young, and their determination to "maintain him in the rebellion." It also passed a law attaching Green county to Salt Lake county, with the view, probably, of nullifying some of the proceedings of the United States Court which had opened there by Judge Eckels.

It is supposed Judge Eckels' court will indict every member of the Mormon Legislature who voted to sustain Young. They had been reconvened specially for the purpose on the 4th Jan.

Christmas and New Year's Day have been celebrated by the Army with much gaiety as if they were in easy cantonments instead of under canvas tents. The arrangements were devoted to the discharge of holiday courtesies, by calls upon all the ladies of the principal and non-commissioned officers of the 5th Infantry united to give a ball, and New Year's eve was celebrated by the non-commissioned officers of the 10th in the same manner. The ball-room of the latter was constructed from five large hospital tents, and was decorated in good taste with flags and bunting. At midnight the regimental bands made a tour through the civilian settlement and the camp, serenading C. J. Johnston, Col. Waite, Col. Alexander, Governor Cumming, Judge Eckels, and all the ladies who accompany the army. The utmost good order prevailed.

**Railroad Cars.**  
An exchange very justly remarks:—"There have been, very properly, waxes for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but why have we no society for the prevention of cruelty to human beings, especially by the makers and buyers of railroad cars? We deny per se, ingenuously to connect a more unhealthy, uncomfortable, ill-adapted contrivance for the ordinary passenger car in use on the railroad, especially for Winter service. With its doors carefully closed, its stove highly charged, its windows frozen tight, and its two little humping ventilators at the top equal to the duty of supplying the lungs of one selfish, its equal in abomination cannot be conjured up. With the upper half of its atmosphere but an oven, its floor is usually freezing cold; and the passenger who can make his way to the stove is doomed to burn his face, his knees, his shins, without succoring, for even one hour per day, in thawing his feet beyond the point of endurance. How is it that we have these murderous railroad cars so tamely? What right have we to impose torture and slaughter upon so recklessly? The first Legislature that passes an act compelling all railroads to ventilate their passenger cars abundantly, so that their upper atmosphere cannot be overheated while covering their floors with mats, or straw, or rushes, or anything else that will keep the feet reasonably warm, shall be gratefully commended in these columns."

**A Fortunate Man.**  
It was recently noticed that the great "Houma" plantation, near Donaldville, La., had been sold to Mr. Burdette, of New Orleans, for \$1,000,000. The Union, Monroe county, (Va.) Democrat says:—

"Mr. Burdette is a member of the great dry goods house of J. Burdette & Co., and was formerly a merchant in this place. After his arrival in this country from Ireland, he was first employed by a man by the name of Robert Wiley, a merchant then in Fincastle, Va., as a 'store boy.' He then served his time in that capacity, and then came to Union to clerk for Col. Andrew Barre, which he did for several years, and then became a partner in the concern, and one of the most popular, enterprising and substantial merchants this county and community ever were blessed with. After the expiration of five years he went to New Orleans, where he and Col. Barre engaged as partners, in a wholesale commercial establishment, which has resulted in enabling him to purchase the most desirable and extensive property of this kind, in the United States. No much for early turning, business tact, and untiring application to business."

**Not Understood.**  
A few years ago, an eloquent and learned doctor of divinity, now deceased, was preaching in a down-town church, in the city of New York, (where the poor were kindly allowed to occupy some of the back seats) his sermon was well studied, carefully written, and delivered in good style. The doctor had occasion many times, in the delivery of his excellent discourse, to speak of the *protomartyr*. After the sermon, an old lady entered the vestry-room, and thus addressed the preacher:—"Doctor, that was a good sermon, but one part I did not understand. You spoke many times of the *pro to martyr*? The doctor, who was noted for his dogmatism, graciously enlightened the darkened understanding of the poor old lady, telling her *protomartyr* was the great party in the Christian church. "Then," said the old lady, "why did you not say so, doctor?"

**The Past Winter.**  
The records kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital show that this has been the mildest winter known for sixty years. The records do not reach beyond this period. If they did, they might show that there has been no such cold weather since William Penn settled the colony in 1682. My not a believer in special providences be allowed to think that the winter of this year was the mildest in the history of the State, and that the weather was the result of a beneficent Father.—*Exchange*

**Discharged.**  
W. F. Foster, who was arrested two weeks since under suspicion of connection with a plot for the assassination of Gen. Calhoun, and also of being the Samuel M. Tennessee, was charged with a murder, and was brought out of jail, for a hearing before Justice Dunn, on Saturday night. The officers had sent to Tennessee for evidence, but had received no answer. The prosecuting witness in the other case did not appear in time, and the justice decided that sufficient evidence, and it not being obtained, he was to dismiss the prisoner. He was immediately set at liberty.—*Wash. Star.*

**Extraordinary Suicide.**  
From the California papers we learn that Adolph F. Brands, a native of Norfolk, Va., and employed as a confidential clerk by the house of Macready & Co., of San Francisco, committed suicide on the 25th of January. He hired a horse, went to the Lone Mountain Cemetery, wrote a letter, directed it to Mr. Macready, placed it together with a ten dollar piece in a handkerchief, and tied the bundle to the horn of the saddle.—He then turned the horse loose and returned to the stable in the city, where the bundle was opened, the letter found and sent to Macready. In it he confessed he had wronged his employers by embezzling the funds and avowed his intention to commit suicide. His body was afterwards found in the Cemetery. By his side was found a small vial, containing about four grains of strychnine, and sealed red on the ground were traces of blood from a memorandum book. On these pieces of paper the deceased wrote disjointed sentences with a pencil, expressive of his feelings and the thoughts uppermost in his mind after swallowing the deadly substance. The character of his handwriting as the time passed and as the poison operated on the system grew more tremulous and indistinct. Both sides of the paper are written on, except the last scrap, which contains only these words, "I am dying"—probably put there at the moment deceased fell into the fit paroxysm. The sad fate of Brands presents one of the most singular cases of suicide on record.

O, the first piece of paper deceased wrote:—"Yet the thoughts of my poor mother keep my heart warm, or rather hot, for I feel I am her murderer. God help me. If I slowly time passed, it seems to me nearly half an hour since I took the fatal dose, yet I do not suffer. How chilly it is! I feel stiff from the cold."

Number two:—"It is fearful to die thus alone—to look around, see the hills, hear the roar of the ocean. See your fellow-beings moving in the distance, yet feel alone."

"Just after my third dose a man passed and told his friends I was crazy. God forgive me! I hope I am. What terrible suspense this waiting for death."

Number three:—"For science—half of the bottle I have taken, four doses of the strychnine at intervals of about three minutes, yet do not suffer. I feel nervous, but will note the time on the back of this."

"I think it has been fifteen minutes since I took the first. I am cold and chilly. May some good result from my death."

On the fourth piece the writing is without any order. The words are spread irregularly over the paper lengthwise and diagonally. They are as follows:—

"I am dying. I am dying. God help me. A. T. B. Number five: 'I am dying—'"

**From Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed a large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress.

Dr. William Jones has been nominated as postmaster of Washington, in the place of Mr. Barrett, whose commission has expired. The nomination of Mr. Cook, postmaster of Chicago, was warmly debated for two hours. The discussion involved questions concerning his moral integrity. Pending the question on the nomination, an adjournment took place.

Gen. Ashmun was before the tariff investigating committee this morning. According to all accounts he said he knew nothing whatever concerning the matter about which he was interrogated.

The Matteson investigating committee held their first meeting on Wednesday. Gen. Winfield, in a letter received here to-day, says that Lane's party has served upon him a notice to quit. Threatening that unless he do so to vacate his office. He has sent his family out of Kansas, but he is resolved to remain. He says that house-burning and murders are frequent. In the county opposite St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Forman and his family have been driven out, and several persons have been killed. Also, in the county above, similar outrages have been perpetrated.

Prominent democratic members of Congress have calculated that the Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will cost the Senate by six or eight, and the House by about fifty majority.

Sam'l Medary, postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, is among those confirmed by the Senate to-day.

**The Golden Purchase.**  
From a letter published in the Pacific Sentinel, dated at Tucson, we extract the following. Tucson contains about two thousand inhabitants; of them, one half are poor, as the Mexican custom still prevails.—They have about two thousand acres under cultivation, on which they raise a crop of wheat annually, and have done this on the same land for eighty years, and it produces good crops. They use Mexican implements altogether. Corn sells at Fort Buchanan, eighty miles distant, for five cents per pound, and here at three. This country is undoubtedly rich in mineral wealth. For this reason, the Mexican Government has been hostile to the mining industry. From what we learn here we are convinced that this is one of the richest mineral sections of North America. It is not strange that it is not developed when we consider how low the wealth of California lay sleeping under Spanish possession. The Apaches have harassed the frontiers for one hundred years, and are, perhaps, as bad as ever, but I have faith in believing that they will soon be cleared out.—Although this is a fine stock country, yet there is but little here, in consequence of the afore-said individuals appropriating them to their own use.

**The Continacious Witness.**  
Mr. J. W. Wolcott, of Boston, who refused to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives, will probably be brought before the grand jury this week, as the March term of the criminal court commenced to-day. The law of January 24, 1857, renders it the duty of the Speaker, when a witness shall fail to testify, and the facts shall be reported to the House, to certify by the fact under the seal of the United States District Attorney, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action. If Mr. Wolcott is indicted for contempt he will be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months." Mr. Wolcott occupies the keeper's office at the jail, which is outside the locked up corridor. He is permitted to promenade in the yard and to receive frequent visits from his friends in spite of Congress, making the imprisonment thus far, entirely nominal.—*Union.*

**A New Recommendation.**  
The New York Observer says:—"We saw a letter the other day which a gentleman coming to town presented to a mercantile house. It was a sealed letter of introduction, and read thus:—

DEAR SIR:—The bearer of this letter, Mr. James B. Smith, goes to New York to purchase goods. I can recommend him as good for all he pays cash for.

Yours truly, S. P. Jones.

We understand that since the revision, letters of this description are considered "A. 1," and command the very highest degree of confidence.

**Cheapeake and Ohio Canal.**  
Statements illustrating the financial condition of the Cheapeake and Ohio Canal Company, compiled carefully from the entries on the books of the corporation, in the office of the Company at Washington:

**Liabilities, which it is proposed shall now be provided for, and resources of the Cheapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the year 1858.**

Amount due to Banking Institutions, for loans to re-pair.....	\$147,000 00
Amount due to Coal Companies, for loans to re-pair.....	31,500 00
Outstanding liabilities for repairs, Judgments rendered prior to March 10th, 1845.....	34,500 00
Interest due to State of Virginia, on loans for repairs.....	100,000 00
Amount required to pay for dams No. 4 and 5.....	\$379,000 00
Amount required to pay for ordinary repairs and officers salaries for 1858.....	100,000 00
Deficit.....	\$609,000 00

**Statement showing amount of tolls received and current expenses for seven years commencing January 1st, 1851, and ending January 1st, 1858.**

YEARS.	TOLLS.	CURRENT EXP.
1851	\$110,504 43	\$121,848 47
1852	102,248 00	103,518 47
1853	145,100 54	97,586 46
1854	119,366 03	86,679 29
1855	138,675 84	106,084 86
1856	150,655 36	91,197 86
1857	94,832 37	221,979 63
	\$553,689 47	\$608,884 44
		\$55,194 97

**Investment of the State of Maryland in the Cheapeake and Ohio Canal Company, closed under their respective heads.**

**First CLASS MORTGAGE DEBTS.**  
Loan to the Company under the act of 1831, ch. 241..... \$2,000,000 00  
Interest due in arrears thereon to 1st January, 1858..... 2,215,000 00  
Total..... \$4,215,000 00

**SECOND CLASS PREFERRED STOCK.**  
Subscription to Capital Stock, under act of 1835, ch. 395..... \$3,000,000 00  
Subscription to Capital Stock, under act of 1838, ch. 396..... 1,375,000 00  
Guaranteed dividends on preferred stock, payable out of net revenues of Canal..... 4,068,750 00  
Interest paid by State on bonds issued for preferred stock, for three years ending 1st July, 1842, which by contract was to have been paid by the Canal Company..... 653,611 94  
Premium paid for coin to pay said interest..... 9,975 00  
Total..... \$9,116,336 94

**THIRD CLASS COMMON STOCK.**  
Original subscription to State, under act of 1837, ch. 405..... \$500,000 00  
Subscription under the act of 1833, ch. 279..... 125,000 00  
Stock of the State, paid for in stock and debts due the State by old Potomac Company, subscribed under act of 1825, ch. 180, sec. 19..... 163,724 44  
Total..... \$788,724 44

**SUMMARY.**  
First class money loaned secured by mortgage, with interest in arrears..... \$4,215,000 00  
Second class preferred stock and guaranteed dividends and interest in arrears..... 9,116,336 94  
Third class common stock..... \$788,724 44

Aggregate claim of the State of Maryland,..... \$14,120,061 38  
Amount of debts of Cheapeake and Ohio Canal Company, created under the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed December Session 1844, chapter 281, to provide for extension of Canal from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland.....

1. Bonds issued for completion of Canal to Cumberland, payable 30 years after date..... \$1,700,000 00  
2. Coupons on said bonds, neither paid nor funded, in arrears from July 1, 1854, to January 1, 1858, inclusive..... 408,000 00  
3. Certificates in lieu of said bonds, and bonds are funded, with interest thereon..... 163,840 44  
4. Bonds issued to Selden, Withers & Co., for money loaned to pay certain coupons on preferred bonds, with interest thereon in arrears..... 190,400 00  
5. Coupons on said preferred bonds, neither paid nor funded, from July 1, 1854, to January 1, 1858, inclusive..... 88,800 00  
6. Bonds for repairs of Canal east of dam No. 6, guaranteed by State of Virginia..... 200,000 00  
7. Interest due on said bonds to January 1, 1858..... 66,000 00  
8. Loans from Banks for repairs of Canal..... 147,000 00  
9. Loans from Coal Companies for repair of Canal..... 31,500 00  
10. Certificates issued to fund debts contracted for officers' salaries and repairs, due prior to passage of act of 1844, ch. 281, with interest thereon..... 20,900 00  
11. Outstanding balances for repairs, improvements, and officers' salaries..... 34,500 00  
Total..... \$3,080,440 44

The payment of these debts is secured by mortgage on the revenues of the Canal Company, under act of 1844, ch. 281, and is payable before any part of the claims of the State of Maryland can be enforced.

In addition to these debts, secured by mortgage on the revenues of the Canal, and to the debts due to the State of Maryland, secured by mortgage on the property of the Canal Company, there are other debts of the same construction amounting to \$1,080,711 22, due with interest, to the old Potomac Company and to individuals, for work and labor done in repairing the Canal east of dam No. 6, and in constructing Canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland; and which are not secured by mortgage, either on the revenues of the Canal, or on the property of the Canal Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, including that held by Maryland as above stated, amounts, at its par value, to \$8,226,593 67.

**Growth of the Nails.**  
Some interesting facts are stated in the journals of medicine in regard to the increase of nails and hair in man. From the statements made, it appears that the growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more promptly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer—a fact depending on the "vis vitalis," which seems to be proportioned to it. The increase of nails of the right hand is more rapid than of the left. It differs, also, for the different fingers, and in correspondence with the length of the finger—being more rapid for the middle finger, namely equal for the two right side of the finger, slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb. The growth of the hair is well known to be much accelerated by frequent cutting. It grows more rapidly by day than at night, and in hot seasons than in cold.

**The Carnival in New Orleans.**  
The grand fete of Mardi-gras, or the last day of the Carnival, was celebrated yesterday in our city with more than usual eclat. The day first appeared in the form of grotesque maskers at the street corners, with pockets of flour, and innumerable rogues, laborers and boys whose faces the maskers had besmeared with flour. The boys carried sticks and wore their coats wrong side out, and yet could not elude the license of the day.

At noon the masked figures, male and female, friars and nuns, Indians and negroes, riding and walking, drunk and sober, had become more numerous. They were street characters, and their business was to amuse with tricks, modest and vulgar, mental and physical, the idle throngs which crowded every street. It was in fact a holiday as to all kind of business save that which ministered to the pleasure of the senses. At 4 o'clock troops representing Indians and devils were everywhere galling through the public places.

At six o'clock a large party of men and unmasked women, in men's clothes, alighted at the St. Charles, and proceeded to the bar room; whereupon two men fell into a fight and battered the phiz of each other quite savagely.

The grand out door fete of the occasion was the procession of the "Majestic Krewe of Comus," in which the "Classic Pantheon," that is, a very perfect succession of masked groups, representing all the gods of Heathen Mythology, from Jupiter down to his farthest descendant. It was three hundred yards in length, and excited the intensest interest. A vast crowd for three hours had been assembled in Lafayette Square, and by nine o'clock the front of the City Hall, and the street in front were absolutely choked up with the multitude. The procession caused the utmost silence, and the flaming torches by which the groups were lighted, rendered the spectacle doubly magnificent.

After the "Krewe" had been publicly received by the Mayor, it proceeded in the midst of the jammed street down to the St. Charles Hotel, and then out to the Gayety Theatre, where the "Krewe" and the favored enjoyed themselves in the merry dance until morning. Such a day must, of course, be attended with many abuses of the license, otherwise allowable on that day. The papers this morning however, report only eight or ten cases of murder, and numerous fights and arrests.—Grand bulls were given at the Orleans Theatre and Old Fellows' Hall, as well as in the numerous less noted places.—*Curr. of Cincinnati Gazette.*

**Magnanimous Act.**  
The New Orleans Crescent says, that Lefevre, a wealthy sugar planter at Lafourche, who had been recently widowed, his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about seven hundred thousand dollars. A few days since his will was opened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be divided equally between two gentlemen of this city—one a nephew of his wife, and the other the broker who had transacted his business in this city, a man no wise related to him only in the way of his business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, finding that he had been made legatee to half the old man's estate (the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars at least) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his broker as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor hater; but prospering in his business, and finally marrying a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar culture, and progressed so well that a few years more might have made him a millionaire. The broker who so magnanimously renounced his share of the estate gave as his reason for so doing that he was already as rich as he wished to be, and felt so independent that he did not wish to take part of his fortune was not of his making. His independence was certainly the better blessed on the other side of the water. We would give the gentleman's name were we